REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CON-VENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the sity of Newton on Thursday, May 3rd, 1884, at 12 m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

date for congress.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate at large for each county in the district, and one delegate for each 250 votes and major fraction thereof cast for Chester I, Long for congress in 1892, provided no county shall have less than two delegates, under which rule delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Barber	6 McPherson
Barton	8 Mende
Clark	2 Morton
Comanche	2 Ness
Edwards	3 Pawnee
Finney	4 Pratt
Ford	4 Reno
Grant	2 Rice
Gray	2 Rush
Greeley	2 Scott
Hamilton	: Sedgwick
Harper	8 Seward
Harvey	12 Stafford
Haskell	2 Stanton
Hodgeman	S Stevens
Kearney	2 Sumner
Kingman	7 Wichita
Klowa	O Water 1
Lane	2 Total, 1

It is recommended that the county central committees of the several counties select the time for holding the county conventions to name delegates and alternates for the congressional convention, and that the names of all delegates and alternates be certified to the secretary of this committee immediately thereafter. By order of Seventh district congressional

ommittee.
Morgan Caraway, Chairman,
L. M. Axuine, Secretary. Try to pronounce it Roseb'ry, if you

want to be strictly in it. Cleveland is back from his cruise, but the country is still at sea.

Kossuth is going to live or know the reason why. He has refused all medi-

Leweiling has discharged about every thing and everybody around the state house but his duty.

Wichita jewelers should keep a watch out for thieves. They should also keep their hands on the watch.

That plate-glass specialist was after a watch chain, but the police insisted on had an agent in New York buying and his wearing away a pair of bracelets. The turning point in the wheat mar-

ket has apparently been reached. All by the Chicago Herald, a Democratic that is necessary is for wheat to turn. The Pollard-Breckinbridge case has begun, but a great deal of the evidence.

it is feared, will have to be quarantined. A Russian physician has traced all diseases to the fact that men wear

clothes. What is wanted is not so much the recognition of God in the constitution as the recognition of God in its enforce-

Score another for St. Gaud-

A robber who will break a \$75 plate glass window to get away with a \$15 should be taken to have the seed prop-

John Willits' sister has found vindication at last. Governor Lewelling has bounced old John from the board of

The newspapers are combining to put down "fake" news. It has been a long time since it has gone down with the

It is no great sin to have a wheel in your head. The inventor of the modern pistol must have had one, as we so frequently hear of Colt's revolver,

The Emerald flag will be unfurled on public buildings of Gotham on St. Patrick's day, which goes to prove that one of the largest cities in Ireland is New

It is about time for the United States senators to realize that they make fools of themselves in rising before the country every day to deny some newspaper

A woman female suffragsit declared in a speech the other day, that rods or acres of low bottom land, where the reason why there is no marriage in heaven is because of the scarcity of men feet below the surface, it should, by all

Poor Artz is without friends or symeathy. He resembles most that char- of dry land. cter that is met with so often in the

Anna Shaw declares that it is a scriptural mistake, that woman was taken not from a man's rib, but from his backbone, which accounts for his cursed

Any time that John J. Ingalls feels blue all he has to do is to remember that thirty years after Grow had left Washington, the country had to put Grow back into the service,

Western Pennsylvania has always rivaled Kansas in the amount of general wee kicked up, and it is entirely welcome to the issue as to admitting nuns

It may not be retributive, but there is some satisfaction in the knowledge that New York, that has tortured this town of some length in which he talks up the so long with bad actors, has now to questions of western land values, irrigaundergo Mrs. Lease from Wichita.

The people of Kansas will soon get on to the important fact that the new G. A. commander, William Campbeil of Wichita, has a well developed, adult impression about Mason and Dixon's

The "Heavenly Twins," the latest book which has made a bit, and which is reviewed at length in another part of the EAGLE this morning, han't an "earthly" thing in it to which any one can object.

A PR Z# GALL. From the Lawrence Journal

The prize for the man with the largest gall must be given to Old Total Disa bility Black. He is said to receive \$15 000 a year from his law practice, draws \$5,000 salary as congressman, and gets a persion for total disattifity besides. He is the man who is always kicking besion when he is not entitled to it. such is the Democratic party.

THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG. The patriotism of the average Demoerat statesman seldom ever equals his selfishness. The spoils doctrine of Jackson is the mainspring of his political The EAGLE'S dispatches from Washington contained the half revealed secret for the unexplained delay of the Wilson bill, and the sworn secrecy of the senate sub-committee. Everybody has been wondering why the members of that committee should have so unex pectedly encountered such unsurmountable objections to the bill passed by their Democratic confreres of the house, and why the specific trouble should be withheld. In the meantime sugar and whisky have been daily fluctuating in price, from one extreme to another. But the enforced explanation made by one senator lets the cat out of the bag for the whole whisky and sugar crowd. That unwarranted withholding of the bill and the secret work of that committee were for stock jobbing purposes. Personal gain through manipulation was at the bottom of all the juggling. Mr. Vest was compelled to explain that his New York brother had bought fifteen thousand dollars of sugar options. There is but little doubt that all the marked fluctuations of the whisky and sugar stocks, noted daily for two weeks past, are traceable to that Democratic committee room. The committee and their friends are growing rich by a string game, a confidence operation in which all their bets are a sure thing.

They have but to hold the Wilson bill and change the sugar and whisky schedules from day to day and by confidential tips to their friends and brokers rake in rich pets daily. It is an outrage that calls for investigation and punishment, Because it is a Democratic congress it wont do to say "why, of course" and so et it drop. While assuming to construct a tariff bill, which touches every interest of the country, and because of the uncertainty of which every industry of the nation is languishing or going down in disaster, these speculative Democratic gamblers are stealing themselves rich in the name of patriotism. One senator, a member of the sub-committee, is known to have selling sugar ever since the bill came from the house. Another senator, excessively neisy about this bill, is charged

Will the people forget these things next November.

HOW TO RAISE ALFALFA.

A party who has had some years experience in growing alfalfa, gives the following directions: The ground should be broken deep and thoroughly pulverized. Seed should not be sown till the danger of frost has passed. Until the that a coon-track floated down stream for plant is thirty days old it is very tender ninety miles. and easily killed. After the root is well formed, nothing will kill it. Great care watch chain must have a very deprayed erly distributed, about one-third of a bushel to the acre. Each seed making one root or plant, and never more than that, it is as important that they be properly distributed as that fruit trees should be set in regular order. If the plants crowd each other in places and the ground is bare in others, the yield will be greatly impaired. The seed, once sown, each plant remains for years even a life time, hence the importance of having just enough seed west, then north to south. It is a mis- to be in their interest. take to suppose this plant does not impoverish the soil. Constantly taking from, and never adding to the nutritive quality of any soil will bleach it out it time. It is especially so of alfalfa, be cause, instead of taking one crop each year, we take three to four, Fertilizers can be used as profitably with this crop as any other. Any good soil will produce it, but the yield will vary according to the quality. The plant is particularly fond there is an underflow from four to six means, be used for alfalfa. The yield from such land is simply fabulous-one acre often producing as much as five big surplus in the treasury for the pres-Since it is demonstrated that alfalfa

will make pork without the use of grain, the question of profit is no longer problematic. It being a sure crop, though not so large during the dry year there is no necessity for selling stock boos, even when corn fails. In a word, it solves the problem of feeding hogs for market every year in Kansas. It is only a question of time that it will be the crop of our western counties, practically reclaiming millions of acres now considered a desert waste, "If there is a better investment than these cheap, rich lands, under this kind of culture," says our informant, "I don't

WHAT SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS LIKE

Nonh Hardy, a resident of Jetmore, Hodgeman county, which is located one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Wichita, has just issued a circular letter. tion, etc., the concluding paragraph of which reads as follows:

There is a prevailing opinion among many of the eastern people, who have never visited Southwestern Kansas, that it is a sandy desert of arid land not susceptible of cultivation, when in fact it is a nice smooth fertile prairie with a deep, rich, black soil, with productive qualities that cannot be surpassed in any country. Let us then, before abruptly arriving at an opin on that this country is too wet, or that it is too dry, or that another is too bot or another too cold, lay aside our prejudices and investigate for ourselves; fig ure in a clear and conservative manner, which will eventually lead us into an avenue through which we will ulti-mately pass to a destiny of future pres-perity. We should study well the con-ditions in our respective localities and adapt ourselves to the country in which we live and its resources, the result of which will be abundantly adequate to our expectations and to which the American agriculturaists can point with

pride.

J. E. FLOHES. 'Tis not for those whose world tonight Is filled with beauty, love and light; is filled with beauty, love and light;
Not for the joyous young and gay,
To whom life seems one summer's day.
Tis not for those who've won life's prize
And stand with proud triumphant eyes;
Who on the dizzy heights of fame
Have reached the Mecca of their aim.
Tis not for those who watch and wait
For steps that coming—soon or late—
Will make for them beneath the skies
A little confiler Bondies. A little earthly Paradise

MY PITY.

I pity the poor, the aged, the lone, And they whom grief has made its own; I think in pity of those who weep Bove dear ones laid in dreamiess sleep; Of those with love and trust betrayed, Who've seen their fairest hopes decayed; They who have neither hope nor trust, With idols crumbled into dust. Who stand with white and hopeless face; With heart and eyes alike cast down; They who've missed the laurel crown, Of those who watch and wait in vain For wandering steps inclined to roam, Bather than cross the sill of home, I muse awhile in the fire's warm glow

Most of Okiahoma is engaged in that delightful business of thanking about building railroads.

On all the pain a heart can know,

And, ah! I pity, as I write, All sad and lonely souls tonight, Wichita, Kan,

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The woods are full of them-railroads, Parker will carry his case to the supreme ourt if necessary. Enid is glowing under the anticipation

of a variety theater. At Newkirk a merchant has a white fox, a rarity, on exhibition.

Edmond has a boy 15 years old and 6 feet 2 inches in height, Gus Strike Ax, one of the most famous Osages, died last Sunday.

There is a chance that the Russian thistie will attack Okiahoma. Now a Ponca City young lady is adverising for a carload of young men. S. D. Decker of Guthrie has been nomi-

nated for mayor by the Populists. A Chandler man offers a deeded claim eight miles from that town for \$1 000 Register Davis of Perry has received

ocice that his bond has been approved. Shawnee was visited by a severe cyclone Sunday evening. Two people were killed. One of the town characters of Et Reno has only one name. They call him "But-

The Oklahoma City newspaper fight is organ, to have cleaned up aimost \$500,getting to be almost as tame as the Bra-000 on sugar while that bill was being zilian revolution. A bandit recently held up a school

teacher among the Seminoles and took \$200 away from her. The Indians are considerably worked up. They realize that a great change in their government is bound to come.

The fashion of a judge taking refuge behind his dignity, it is believed, will find Oklahoma a poor place to take root. The story is told that the Canadian river was so muddy after a recent rain

The final disposition of the five civilized tribes is a nut to crack that will yet engage the attention of the whole country.

Who will be the statesman to crack it? Hoke Smith has decided that there can be no legal sooner—that if a man entered the territory, knowingly, before the day of the opening, he is disqualified as homesteader.

El Reno Globe: Quanah Parker, the Comanche chief, is ta Washington to protest against the ratification of the treaty with his tribe for the sale of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. Chief Parker claims that the alleged contract with the equally distributed. It is a good plan to through misrepresentation. The Co-ness; for while a printing sheet of by walking back and forth from east to terms with the cattle men and is believed by forty inches, and the fortieth of an

> EXCHANGE EPITOMES. Wool and Mutton. Mary had a little lamb;

A Pit Successor. rom the Hutchinson News. Zercher, who recently published seventy-five reasons why he is a Popu-

list, and just as many why he is a fool, wants to get the nomination for secreof moisture, and the root goes to a great tary of state on the Pop ticket. He depth to reach it. If there are a few ought to have it, for he is clearly crazier than Osborn, his competitor, Why They Are Mad.

From the Lawrence Journal.

The Democratic party will never forgive the Republicans for not leaving a ent administration to squander

From the Kansas Chief.

Somebody has sent us a pamphlet exposing the object of the organization called the "American Pro-tective Association." It is a very thin and weak affair, and exposes its which is an attempt to show that the society has been organized in the interest of the Republican party. Republicans have denounced the organization as severely as it was possible to do so. We know that the Chief has done so from the very start. The man who endeavors to held the Republican party responsible for it, stands on the same footing as a member of the society.

WEBSTER'S ORATORY

The writer heard Webster speak uany times during the last ten years of his life. During the early part of this period he was called on to defend general policy of the whig party in the gatherings of that party in Massachusetts. He did this effectively, but he did not put that enthusiasm into the work that did Choate, or go over the ground with that thoroughness of detail in argument that did Winthrop. Mr. Webster seemed to need more of an occasion to arouse him. His audiences always went wild in his welcome and would be enthusiastic at the least possible incentive to enthusiasm in his speech, but he was apt to be eather heavy and dull, though to the average man it seemed to be a gratifiation to be in the presence of Webster which compensated for lack of effort on his part. An occasion which has been referred to by other writers is well remembered by the present one Webster was arguing in Faneuil ball rather tamely, as regards animation of manner, against the Mexican war, which was then going on. Some one in the gallery called out: "Who voted for it?" Instantly his eye flashed, and his whole form seemed inspired with place in the gallery from which the in-terruption came, and bowed with a The First National bank of Oklahoma majestic deliberation all his own three City has \$120.386 83 in individual deposits. or four times before he spoke. Then

ne thundered out: "Nobody voted for it!" and proceeded in a torrent of denunciation of the authorities who made the war a fact before there was opportunity to pass upon its justice in congress, thus compelling himself and others to vote for its continuance or withhold supplies to our soldiers. Here was Webster in his complete combative strength. There was no effort at eloquence, but there was a thoroughly-aroused lion. It was a scene

never to be forgotten. Another scene in Fancuil hall is renembered which more than parallels this one. It was something more than four years later, we think. A whig state convention had sat there all day The extreme anti-slavery section of the party, under the lead of Stephen C. Phillips, had been very active. It had really controled the body. As night approached many delegates had gone me. The most important vote of all, intended to commit the party against the support of any candidate satisfactory to its southern section, was to be taken. Webster was in the city, and at this juncture the conservative party managers sent for him. Sudienly it seemed to pervade the gathering that he was at the door. He literally marched up the hall to the platform, attended by an escort of several of Boston's leading men, and the convention made way for his passage. at once took the platform. The shades of an autumn evening were falling, and the atmosphere of the hall was sombre. Webster stood out in it before the concention a magnificent Rembrandtesone figure. He said but few words, but they were grandly impressive. Among them was the expression that "In the dark and troubled night" of our national affairs, the only "star of hope" to his vision was the "united whig party." That speech settled the action of the convention. No effort to counteract its effect was made. The anti-slavery resolutions were defeated.

These were the times in which the writer remembers Webster in his fullest grandeur of oratory. There was another in which he seemed like a lion at bay. It was without that complete confidence of manner of the others The scene was in Bowdoin square in front of the Revere house. there addressed the public from a car riage. It was on the occasion of his eturn to Boston after he had made his eventh of March speech of 1850. Webster looked older then; he was comparatively worn, and had something of an auxious, hunted look. He explained briefly his position in this seventh of March speech, and then drew himself up to his full majesty and leclared, with defiant utterane; shall take no step backward!" The pity of it was to those who admired Webster that the assurance, always evident in his previous speeches, that Massachusetts was sustaining him, was

gone from this one. The last time the writersaw Webster was when he passed in a procession to his honor through Boston after the Whig national convention of 1852. It was one of the most memorably hot days of record. He was yet more aged and worn. The seal of death was iniced on his face. He went to Marshfield the next day and died.

ALUMINUM PRINTING

It has been found that on account of its porosity and its peculiar quality of absorbing and retaining transferred impressions, which it possesses in as marked a degree as the lithographic stone, that it is especially adapted for

the same kind of work. Its advantage over the stone, howcommission was never legally negotiated, ever, and that which renders it so and that the agreement was reached much more desirable, is its great lightmanche chief has always been on friendly aluminum having a surface of thirty inch in thickness, weighs only three pounds a stone of the same dimensions weighs at least four hundred

> As the metal is now selling in rolled sheets at a dollar a pound, and a stone of good quality and of the weight stated is worth one hundred dollars, the difference in price of the two is ninety-seven dollars. In consequence of the increasing demands of the lithographic trade, the supply of the best quality of stone is rapidly becoming exhausted, while aluminum, which is obtained from clay, and which is on that account the most abundant metal on the earth, is practically inexhaus-

> As an illustration of the contrast presented by the two materials it may be stated that one ton of alumi num sheets will do the work now per formed by the two hundred tons of stone stored in one of the largest lithograph establishments in New York city. It may be further stated that while the capital invested in this large supply of lithographic stone is about six hundred thousand dollars, the price of the one ton of aluminum sheets which would be required for the same work would be about two thousand dollars, exclusive of the cost of preparing the metal and the neces sary printing blocks which would not

> exceed two thousand more.
> Regarding the quality of the work. the specimens of printing done on the aluminum sheets is such that they can be employed in the finer kind of bond printing and commercial as well as color work. There is one particular in which the metal is decidedly superior to the stone, in its flexibility which renders it especially available for cylinder printing, by which a twofold or three-fold speed may be ob-

> tained in the printing process Experiments of the costly nature have been conducted during the past two years, looking to the perfection of the application of the metal to the urpose of this kind of printing by Mr. L. Bullock and Mr. John Mullaly, both of New York city. They have secured patent rights which amply cover their processes, and they expect on to be in the market with a large plant capable of meeting all demands.

The famous German traveler, Ott-Ehlers, tells of an easy-going Chines. rince whom he visited in the Lao tates while on his way from Siam to onquin. The present ruler leaves the ere of affairs chiefly to his wife. He s had his throne placed in the palac citchen, so that he can receive visitors and watch the preparation of his meals t the same time. His subjects seen to be content with this manner of administration and admire the demo eratic spirit manifested in his choice of a throne room. The dynasty, however, promises to become extinct, as the rince's son and heir is a confirmed rupkard and is unmarried -London NEW CURES FOR SEASICKNESS.

"Naupathia," which is medical Greek for sensickness, is as old as history and ships' surgeons have gone through the materia medica and found only pal liatives. The epigram of the Irishman has remained true that the passenger is "first afraid that the boat will go down, and then afraid that it won't." Now, however, medical science is test ing two new methods of dealing with the disorder. The first remedy is a hypodermic injection of atropine and strychnine, dissolved in mint water The other is the employment of the newly-compounded drug called chlorobrom. The application of these to seasickness dates back scarcely a year. They are being tried after a particularly searching study of the causes, na ture, and symptoms of the disease.

The external symptoms of sensickness are well known. Paleness, increase of saliva, dizziness, headache, vertigo, nausea, prostration-such are the progressive steps. The internal progression is ably given as follows by Dr. Skinner, the leading specialist of naupathia:

"Movements, slight or considerable, and repeated displacements, collisions and stretching of various organs of the body, especially the abdominal organs. and unequal and alternate increase and lessening of the pressure exerted by the columns of blood upon the walls of the arteries and veins; reflex nervous nets, starting from the displaced and U strained organs and from the walls of the blood vessels, and acting by inhibition upon the cardio-accelerator and vaso-constrictor centers; paralysis of these centers; relaxation of the walls of vessels of medium, caliber and diminution of the number of cardiac pulsa tions, whence results a lowering of the arterial blood pressure."

This lowering of pressure of blood in the arteries is followed by vertigo, nausea, and the main external signs. Impressed by the significance of such lowering, Dr. Skinner chose such drugs as would stimulate that pressure, and studied the question how they should most beneficially be administered. The drugs he took were atropine and struchnine, to be given simultaneously. The problem of their administration was difficult. Any drug given by the mouth would either be vomited up or would fail of absorption in a seasick stomach. He ultimately tried subcutaneous injection. For adults he used from a half to one milligramme of atropine and one milligramme of strychnine, dissolved in mint water. The following is the formula now used in many, or most, cases:

Atropin, sulpat., .002 gramme. Strychin, sulpat., .004 gramme.

Aqua menth pip., 4 grammes. Using such poisons requires great at tention on the part of the ship's surgeon, who, before employing an injection, should proportion the dose to the age, condition and constitution of the patient. These injections have in alm all cases been highly satisfactory. In many cases their results have been almost miraculous. Some persons who, on receiving injections, were in the almost acute stages, saifering both from nausea and prostration, became able to promenade the deck and enjoy the voyage within two or three hours. Persons who have received injections at nine o' clock at night have usually been totally free of the malady the following forenoon. Simultaneously with the use of this injection began the trial of the new drug chlorobrom, which was first used in insomnia. On trial in seasickness, chlorobrom was found the in other cases. It acts by increasing ing the nerves. Surgeons on the long voyages from England to New Zealand and Australia have found it to succeed in long-standing cases, in which the old remedies had scarcely acted even as

As the record of trials with these two remedies increases. their position will become better known. It is not exaggeration to say that they are the most engrossing subjects of study among marine medical students, and are among the most important topics of the whole medical fraternity.

In avoiding or delaying seasickness, firm will not to succomb is often of essistance. A strong and lively interest in the voyage is of more value. A rectining position on a berth or a teamer chair is better than standing r sitting. A broad, tight cloth wound and the abdomen is particularly seful. A cup of strong coffee, swalowed at the very incipiency of the ailnent, at the first suspicion of an inrease of saliva or of dizziness, will requently stave off an attack aken five minutes later, the stomach may be too agitated to absorb it.

Sodium and potassium bromides, if ken some days before salling. ccasionally act as preventives of all out the light features. Four grams a s, in from two to four doses, make proper amount. Morphine, autiine, quinine, and chloral hydrate also of some but uncertain value as centives. Lemons, peppermint, whisky are more or less useful as

MEN'S DAILY DUTIES.

During 34 years and 8 months there died in the state of Massachusetts 161,-801 men of over 20 years of age, whose occupations were specified in the registry of their discuss. The average age at which they died was 51 years, and brokers, 50 years The number is so great and the period classification of the employment of those dead we can get a very fair idea of the comparative ages at which men nary healthy community are swept and druggests and apothecaries at 41 away by death.

It is noticeable that of all who died the cultivaters of the earth attained the highest average age about 65 years, and make up more than a fifth of the total number. We all know why farmers as a class, not only in this but all countries, should live to a ripe old age. They enjoy good air and are free from many of the cares that beset those living in cities, to say nothing of the constant noise and excitement which destroys the nerves and racks the sys It is rarely that a farmer dies before his head is gray. Farmers, as a rule, too, do not, to any great degree, indulge in alcoholic beverages. One mportant fact must be taken into conderation concerning the farmer and his family, do not, as a rule, remain on the farm after attaining an age fitting them for some pursuit. Such are sent of the "Nedabeha," or walling wome to the cities to choose a trade or a pro-fession, and only the strong and healths: and my caperience with them impress

THE GREAT 4C REMEDY



PHELP'S COUGH, COLD AND CROUP CURE.

James Headley, Monroe St. suf-fered intensely. His lungs were very sore from coughing and he could not sleep. This continued for ten days. He then called a physician (at nigdt) but obtained no relief. Then he tried Phelps' Cough and Cold Cure, the result -by the second night the soreness all gone, cough entirely cured.

OMBINED

President, and the Wichita Medical and Surgical Istitute and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Purdy Proprietor and Surgeon in chief, have combined the two Institutions which will be known hereafter as the Terrill-Purdy Medical and Surgical Institute, and Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The above is a cut of the instrument used at the Terrill-Purdy Institute for the examination of catarrh and all nose and throat discases. Instruments and mediwritten guarantee in every case.

DISEASES OF WOMEN-Dr. Terrill has made Diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and may taken several converse of provide description in the gynecology under some of the leading specialists of the east. The wonderful curative effects of Electricity in the diseases of woman are daily demonstrated by D. Parcill NERVOUS DISEASES Dr. Terrill vision to call the attention of those suffering from

A SURE CURE hess, destroying both mind and body permanently work

marantee to cure you or no pay.

RHEUMATISM Positively cured by the aid of electricity.

PILES, FISTULA-And all result diseases cured. No knife, no pain. Cure guaranteed.

URETHAL STRICTURE—Quickly and permanently cured by Electrolysis. No cutting in, no money until cured.

SYPHILIS-That dread disease of mankind quickly and perincipally or of by a

OUR EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. OUR EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Is in charge of Dr Parsty. Cataract removed, and signs restored after years of blindness. Cross Eyes straightened, Perrygium regional. Generalist Laborated to no pay) and all forms of Sire Eyes treated. Generalist Generalist Based. Many cases of Headache, Dizziness, Narvous Prostration, E.E., are due to defended visited a few ellieved by suitable glasses.

Besties the above we treat and cure the following diseases:

Asthma, Consumption, Bronchittis, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, Dysocpsia, Heart Disease, Tape Worm, tomp stence, Deafuess, Loss Machood, Endroys, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Bladder Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Private Diseases of Men and Worlen.

SURGERY—Among the diseases successfully freeted we make the following Deformaties of all kinds, Curva are of the Spars, Hip Disease, White Swilling, dies Lip, Tumors Caneses, Uceses, Froroid Tumors of the Wim), Ovarian Tumors, Rapture, Hydrocole, E.e.

VARICOUELE.—Dr. Pardy's method is new and original, no cauting no deter-trom business. An absolute cure guarant with meany refunded. Since advec-this method less than two years ago the ductor are a report of over 30 cases tracted without a single failure.

Consultation and ex-minution free and invited, Sand for book and question blank Address the TERRILL PURDY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Wile its, Kansas

retained upon the farm. The class next to the farmers in the average of life is that class called "active mechanics abroad," such as brick makers, carpenters, masons, tanners, sachusetts during the period menfarmers. It was only about 50% years, a little over a year more than the average age of all the classes put to-gether. Of all these out-door trades,

the ship-carpenters showed the highest age-more than 59-and the slaters. who pursue a dangerous calling, the lowest-about 40. The average age of all the others of these trades, except the stonecutters and the brickmakers, was about 51, and above the average of

all the classes. Next to the active mechanics abroad come the professional men, whose average age at death was over 51. Of this class the longest-lived were the I crept down. After going about fifteen judges and justices, proverbially cele- yards I came to an open door and the lived on the average of 64 years, and led all the trades and professions except the farmers, over 65, and those denominated as gentlemen, 68, the highest average attained by any of the classes. The deaths in only six differ ent occupations were at an age on the average above 60. The were, first, the gentlemen, 68; second, the farmers, 65; third, the judges, 64; fourth, the lighthouse keepers, 63; fifth, the basket makers, 61; and sixth, the pilots, 60. In some countries clergymen are the longest-lived, but in Massachusetts they fell below all these six classes, the average age of the 1,100 of them who died during the 84 years being only a little above 59 Of the professional men, those set down as students, died at the earliest age, the average being only about 25; then came the professors, well over 57 years; then the lawyers, 56 years; then the physicians, over 55 years; public officers, 56. Sheriffs, constables and policemen died at the average age of 55, while editors and reporters were gathered into the tomb before they had completed their forty-seventh year. The lives of comedians were also short, hardly reaching 39 years on the average, and dent-

sicians lived only to 42, and the teach ers died at about the same age. The merchants, financiers, agents and clerks come next after the professional men, and one of the classes included under this head, that of gentlemen, exceeded all others in its average, over 58 years. The bankers, who lived on the average of more than 59 years, were the longest-lived of this class and then came bank officers, nearly merchants, over 5t; booksellers, about 55; manufacturers, 52, and innkeepers

ists were cut down at an average age

of 42. The artists also died early, their

average age being 44 years. The mu-

The shortest-lived of their class were is so long that by the study of the the telegraphers, who died at the average of 28. Clerks and bookkeepers also died early, at the age of 26; railroad agents and conductors departed this at different occupations and in an ordi- life on the average of about 40 years, while saloon and restaurant keepers order came the active mechanics in shops and the laborers, of no special des, the average of both being a littha short of 48. Of the first class the ongest-lived were the coopers, their average age of death being about 12 years. Next to them, total abstinence people will be surprised to learn, came the distillers, 55 years.

WAILING WOMEN OF EGYPT.

One of the strangest occupations in the world is extensively practiced in Egypt and other parts of the east. Women wall in this country for recre ation, but they wail there for profit. his age, which is that the weaklings of To many of them it is a bread-and-butter game, and a queer game it is Every reader of uncient history has read of the "Nedabehs," or walling women. They are the finest actors in the world

ones who are fitted for the work are this characteristic upon me. I had a letter of introduction to an Egyptian official, a man of wealth and position. One evening I made my way up to his house on the banks of the stately Mahmoudieh Canal. There were a few permillwrights, riggers, calkers, slaters and stonecutters, but the average age of the 12,000 of them who died in Massomething, and I attempted to look intelligent, but failed. I showed the lettioned was much under that of the ter to this dusky guard and passed on without understanding one of the many words he had addressed to me. I went up to the door, and my ears were nearly split by the most dreadful shricks which ever fell upon the ears of a civilized man; I was spellbound; I thought & Whitechapel murder was being pernetrated, and there were no policemen about to stop the disturbance. I rang but no one answered.

After waiting for a long time 1 felt impelled to take the law into my own hands. The large door was open and there was a magnificent view of the majestic hall before me. Silently shrieks came through in a deafening volume. There was a gauzy curtain spread over the aperture and I sat down on a gorgeous divan for the purpose of seeing what was to be seen. got a clear view of everything; there were only six women and a corpse The corpse was on a bier and the amiable shrickers were hanging around her, uttering the most demoniscal yells. Their hair was hanging down their shoulders and faces; they were wringing their hands in hysterical grief; tears were flowing down their dusky faces in regular courses; then they commenced a mournful chant which was worse than the shricking. Then the shricking commenced again. After this had been going on for a long time I felt that my heart was really aching for these poor, bereft ones. They had lost a dear relative, no doubt; perhaps a mother, perhaps a sister; I didn't know. At that time I had not fathomed the depths of a woman's craft. I should think this had been going for an hour, when a tall, bedecked man entered the room from the opposite side, held up his right arm in a very dignified manner, and said in very good English: "It is enough."

The scene was changed in the twinkling of an eye. The tears were van-ished in something less than a second; the women trimmed up their hair and made themselves look quite prim and pretty. One of them was bold enough to throw her well from her comely-looking face, and I got a full view of it. the women drew into a circle, and with smiling faces began chattering away quite comfortably.

After Taking. At yes, indeed, true tore will ren Quite emoothly on its course.

But far los often 'tis not dute
Till after the divorce.

—Cleryland Piain Dealer

They Were Birals. "Fred says he never believes a word

'It must be so. He has proposed Ive times."-Demorest's Magazine.

A New Style of Petticont. An accordion-plaited financi petticout is a useful novelty which is likely to be appreciated during these cold days of midwinter, in spite of the disfavor with which this homely fabric has of late years been viewed. The petticoat in question is made of ex-tuemely fine white financi, embroidered around the edge and trimmed with sev eral rows of pink bete ribbon, while the perfectly shaped band is so manipninted as to be not in the least bulky around the waist. The chemise of sheer white linen, discarded long ago in favor of the modern vest of w silk, has once more teen received into favor, and for the nonce tilk has passed quite out of count. The up-to-date chemise is made of linen iswn, almost as fine and soft as the proverbial cobweb, and is trimmed with sundry and insertions of Valenciennes or Mechlin lace, threaded with bebe ribbons of delicate hue, and intermingled with exquisite hand embroidery.-- Godey's